

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.) THE TIMES COMPANY STILSON HUTCHINS, President Publication Office, THE HUTCHINS BUILDING.

SUBSCRIPTION BATES: By Mall:
One Year, Morning, Evening, and Sundar. 86.00
Six Months, Morning, Evening and Sunday. 3.00
Three Months, Morning, Evening, and Sunday. 3.00
One Year, Morning and Sunday. 4.00
Six Monties, Morning and Sunday. 4.00
Three Months, Morning and Sunday. 4.00
One Year, Evening and Sunday. 4.00
One Year, Evening and Sunday. 4.00
Three Months, Evening and Sunday. 4.00 bree Months, Evening and School onday only, One year.

Orders by ball must be accompo

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The circulation of The Times for the week en and circulation of ed Saturday, April 2 Sanday, April 2 Monday, April 3 Tuesday, April 5 Tiersday, April 5 Tiersday, April 6 Friday, April 7 day, April 8 ... Daily average (Sunday, 20,915, excepted).. 42,008

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chi-cago, herely certifies that it has, by its expert rusminers, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of Feb-THE TIMES, of Washington for the Incompany of the County, 1890, was 40,419 copies.

This is GUARANTEED to the adversiblers of the country by a bond of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY,

By J. R. MASON, President,

Morning, Ev.

THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Even-ing, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired. President of THE TIMES who may at any time

be smable to procure copies of it at any newstand or railroad station or on railroad trains will confee a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES must be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1899.

Gold in the Philippines.

A mining expert has been sent by a rich Palawan and Mindoro,

Almost every commercial metal except zinc | exclaimed: exists in paying quantities. There is no doubt that gold, coal, copper, lead, iron, silver, marble, knolin, sulphur, mercury, the sand and gravel. In the island of Mindoro the deposit of gold is very rich, yield-

Nowhere in the known world is there so | tend to drunkenness and vice. great a variety of valuable products, and, taking all into account, nowhere is there the promise of as great riches as here. This is the marvelous territory we are asked to abandon that a small number of ignorant, indolent, treacherous, and halfsavage people may undertake the ruinous experiment of self-government without control or guidance. This is the precious possession, capable of supporting in almost unparalleled prosperity some twenty miltions of people-which we are asked to exchange for a worn-out, tradeless, impoverished island of the West Indies with despairing population whose government is not easy. The future millions of in telligent Americans who will dominate the Philippines will bless the (ar-sighte) people of this generation who have acquired and will retain this wonderful archipelago.

The Danker From Trusts.

doubtful-indeed, the statement can be dis-But here is the point: The trust is in the control of a few men, and when they have than were earned under the old system of competition. They can afford to pay should they? Because they have a conscience? Now, it is the invariable rule of we to suppose that trusts will be more unselfish or will give to labor more than it

power to make more millions by raising the price of an article is the danger. It is too much power for a few men to have. We have no assurance they will not use it. They do not organize trusts for benevolent purposes, but to make money. They do not place themselves to limit their profits to trated wealth, the profits that would belong to many under the system of competition, legal profession. The head of a Chicago trust has bought a leading newspaper. They are able to corrupt legislators, inenectors, in some instances the prosecuting officers of the State, and the very courts. They are able to buy seats in the United

can exact in the absence of competition?

esentatives. They can dominate the acion of political conventions and so conrol much of the Government. All we have between the people and enslavement by the trusts is the moral sense of the few men who control them. It is not enough.

Liquors at the Canteen. It is evident that the President mean to accept the opinion of the Attorney General as to the limitations of the amendment to the Army Regulations concerning beverages at the army canteens. The argument of the head of the law department of liquors at the canteens, there are words meaning could be made plain and unmis-The amendment having been left takable. open to the construction of Mr. Griggs, it seems unfair that the President should be sub- bothered and threatened because he abides by the decision of his law minister.

There is reason to doubt if Congress 263 would have adopted a measure to deprive in many ways. She helps the women in her the soldier of the right to drink beer. It is necessary to place many restrictions on the personal liberty of a citizen who enters the Army, but they should not exceed the requirements of the service; there should be no further interference with the sol-dier's habits than is essential to the purpose for which he is employed. That he holds could become common, there would should not drink to excess is a matter of be but little need of reformatories, prisons however, to drink beer in moderation, and the habit cannot be considered a detriment to their efficiency as soldiers.

Underlably every rational effort should se made to prevent drunkenness in the as well as the business man's wife. Army. Whatever encourages inebriety should be abolished. Experience shows that the sale of beer and light wines at the army canteen is in the interest of temperance. When an attempt was made to ting women to clinical lectures. The other prohibit the sale of beer at the Home for day, on the bulletin boards of the Berlin Disabled Volunteers at Milwaukee, where University, some of the youthful moralists nearly two thousand veterans live, the posted this declaration: governor of the institution made a report
which was convincing. During the years
when liquors were not allowed to be sold

Experience abundantly shows that the presence
of men and women together in clinical lecture
is detrimental to serious medical study and of
posed to the principles of decorum and morality at the home, the lumates would swarm about the low doggeries that fringe every schools the young men are acting with camp or home where there are soldiers, and such discourtesy as to make the position would become intoxicated. Sometimes they of the women students intolerable. Four fought and were wounded or killed, and hundred women are now attending medical often they were robbed. It was almost a lectures at various colleges, three-fourths monthly event to discover the remains of a of the number being over twenty-five veteran on the railway track, where he had years of age. een run down while intoxicated. The arrests for drunkenness were many.

more than two-thirds. There were fewer in a medical school. At some time in the arrests, and fewer deaths and injuries. future women may have colleges of their syndicate in Utah to look over the Philip- The comparison was very significant. own, but owing to the great expense necespine Islands with a view to working placer | There is a good deal of human nature in sarily incurred in establishing a medical and quartz claims. His reports have been the soldier. If he is allowed to buy beer, institution, this is not now possible, and so favorable that already work in two of he will be satisfied with what his taste the girl who wishes to study medicine must the islands is projected and assured. He calls for. When that privilege is denied, study with men or not at all. To most has been over most of the ground in the it becomes a new object to defeat the pro- people it will seem that there is some past six months and has located claims on hibition. It was a French woman, but she thing wrong with the "principles of despoke for all the world when she said ices corum and morality" which lead men to Mr. Hunter, the expert, describes the would be delicious if it were only wrong insult defenceless women on any pretext talands as having resources of incalculable to eat them. Illicit whisky is better than value-mineral, agricultural, and marine. that on which the tax is paid. "Kit" North

Let me taste they unexcised by kings

When the soldier, denied his glass of harmless beer in camp, gets outside, he has and platinum can be obtained in great a mad desire to have that which is proquantity. In nearly every creek and in hibited. He buys the vile liquor of the the bed of every stream he found gold in rumshop in inordinate quantity, not because he wants the drink itself, but because

One Type of Philapthropist

A lady in the West is blacking boots for harity. She goes about in street costume, carrying a shoebrush and a box of blacking, and has earned several hundred dollars during the past year. She generally gets more than a nickel for a shine.

This is a picturesque proceeding but what about the shoeblacks who lose their pickels through this lady's industry? Their incomes are small, but five cents to them means as much as five dollars to a rich man. It will seem to most people as if this lady shoeblack might have found some way of employing her energies which would not take away employment from those who need it. But, after all, she probably does not cause a very great loss to the knights of the brush.

This philanthropist, however, is a sort of type. Among the various way of "help-Mr. Thurber, who is at the head of a ing the poor" devised by eager benefactors, be found growing on trees anywhere, and trust, has begun missionary work to con- there are several which, while they benefit vince the people that trusts are a good the class unable to help themselves, tend thing because they cheapen production and to take away work from the self-supportlower prices and also lend to the employ- ing. Those who wish to help their fellowment of more people. That they lower the beings should take particular care not to cost of production is certain; that they in- make this mistake. There are a great tax on the people for services rendered by crease the number of men employed is many helpless people, who must be given the millionaire in managing the business food, clothing, and fuel because they have proved. It is true that the price of oil is no one to provide for them; there are which men travel to and from their daily eas than it was before the Standard Oil others dependent upon relatives only partly work; sometimes he builds them extraor-Company completed its monopoly. How able to support them. If the burden of far that is due to the trust is a question. these helpless clauses were lifted from the a hole in it, or leads the traveler a long workers, the latter would be less likely to way around; and across these roads be ha become paupers themselves. There is not crushed out all opposition, it is in their much danger of pauperizing anyone by this of money for keeping the road in repair power to increase prices. They can afford sort of philanthropy. When a man's bur- and reimbursing himself for his to lower them and still make larger profits | den is actually heavier than he can bear, he should be relieved of it, for the sake of society, that he may not break down and higher wages. Will they continue lower become a helpless burden himself, or shift prices and will they pay high wages? Why his load to shoulders even less capable of hearing it. But when benevolent people do the work for which an ordinary wagebusiness that when for any reason there is earner should be paid, or employ a bad an increased demand for anything, the workman instead of a good one, for the price is raised. The sellers charge more sake of helping him along, they cause a because they can get it. What reason have certain amount of demoralization. There is no benefit to society in paying a man more than be is worth, or spending a thousand dollars to patch up a wreck while The fact that a few men have it in their a seaworthy vessel goes to pieces for want of a tenth of the money. And there is a great deal of that sort of thing in our present hit-or-miss system of philanthropy, in which the care of the poor is every-

body's business and nobody's business. One of the flaws in our present social system, which results in more or less paua certain per cent. With their concenhousekeeper exacts from her servant twice see that all who cannot afford to travel are the work that the girl ought to do, and they are able to buy the best brains in the pays her, perhaps, lifty per cent more than she really thinks a servant's wages ought to be, she is doing barm in two ways: First, she encourages a lack of thoroughness, for no one overburdened with work can do it all well. Second, she sometimes works a faithful servant so hard that a States Senate for themselves or their rep- are the result, and there is no knowing

how far that harm will go before it is stopped. The woman loses her strength which is her only capital; she loses val uable time; and if she marries, she transmits to her children whatever weakness of constitution may have been developed in her. It does not correct this evil, if the mistress gives away in charity what shsaves by overworking her servant. Society will be obliged to pay more than that, some day, to take care of that overworked woman or her children. That sort of economy i penny wise and pound foolish all the way around. It would be much better for th appears to be clear and conclusive. If family, for the working girl, and for the ongress had intended to prohibit the sale State if the housewife kept two servants or hired a part of her work done outside in the English language by which its and gave away no money at all. Her first duty is to see that everyone in her house and employ is as happy, healthy, and good as possible with the means at her command. If she allows her servants some special privileges and spends a little money to make them comfortable, while requiring them to do their work well, she does good employ to make the most of themselves, mentally, morally, and physically; she sets a good example to other housekeepers, who will be quick to see that her house is well ordered and comfortable; and she brings up her own children in ways which tend sults become unbearable, and the victim to make them good citizens. If such housecourse. It is the custom of very many, and poorhouses, since the strong and clever would support the weak and ignorant, and there would be little incentive to crime And it may be added that this principle holds true in the case of the business man

Morality and Manners.

There is trouble among the German medleal students over the question of admit

It is said that in some of the medical

Of course, it is the easiest thing in the world for men so disposed to make the After the sale of beer was permitted at life of a woman student almost unbearable the canteen, drunkenness diminished by in any college, but it is particularly easy

A Sign of the Times,

Somebody with a liking for statistics ha been looking up the bequests and other contributions which have been made to public institutions in this country during the past year. He has discovered that over \$11,000,000 came out of the pockets of twenty-three persons to fill the treasuries of various educational and charitable es tablishments. Here are the statistics:

cause he wants the drink itself, but because it is fornidden.

The deposit of gold is very rich, yielding many thousands of dollars to the ton. In the province of Cayagan, Island of Luzon, the deposit is equal to that of Australia. While the quartz ledges are richer than anything found in recent years.

The other resources are virtually limities. The manila hemp, coffee, ginger, caasia, camphor, guttapercha, pepper, spices, betel, cocao, cartor bean, cinnamon, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, maize, all grow wild and the indigo yield is enormous. Then, there are the pearl fisheries, unsurpassed in the quality and quantity of the gens, mother-of-pearl, coral, sponge, tortoise shell, beche de mere, shellfish, etc. How plentiful the pearls are Mr. Hunter indicates when he says he traded a dollar watch for a handful of medium size.

Nowhere in the known world is there so Thicago, \$200,000, by J. D. Rockefeller, New Fork; to charity, \$200,000, by Susan M. Ransotti, ambridge, Mass; to Garried University, \$200,-90, by J. M. Davis, Cincinnati, O.: to charity, \$200,000, by Felix R. Brunot, Phrisburg; to churches, \$200,000, by Mercy Gray, Oakland, Cal.; to charity, \$300,000, by Lucien Moss, of Phila-

The compiler of this list mays that it is difficult to believe that times were hard in this country during 1898 when one contem plates such munificence. But to the thoughtful observer it looks as if this gen erosity, as they say in the comic opera 'had nothing to do with the case," or rath er had a great deal to do with it, but no

exactly in the way above indicated. Of course it is a very nice thing for the olleges to be benefited by these gifts of a million, and a half million, and a quarter of a million at once, especially when they come in the form of an endowment which helps some needy students to an education which they might not otherwise receive but where did the money come from in the first place? Half a million dollars cannot as a rule such a sum is not dog out of the ground. Most of the millionaires in this country do not derive their incomes from mines, or oil wells, or anything of that kind. It comes to them from some sort of of the country. He builds the roads on dinarily well, but occasionally his road has toll gates by which he exacts a certain sum When there are two or three roads compe tition affects this sum. It must not fall below a certain point, or the road maker will be unable to keep people from going the other way; it must not rise above a certain point, or the same result will follow. When one man obtains control of all the roads, obviously he can charge what he likes, and can make the rate much lower or much higher than formerly. In either case he is master of the situation the people cannot get off the beaten track except at great cost to themselves, and unless he makes his rate too exorbitant, so demand attention first, and those of the

gether, he is safe. After the road maker has been in this business for a number of years he amasses nuch money; and then, if he be wise, he will donate large sums of it to charity and education. He will put up schoolhouses along the road, and toll gates in front of them; he will also erect poorhouses, and housed in them. He will have his road carefully policed, that travel may be safe, and he will be in a position to stop anyone whom he does not like if he thinks it worth

The question which will by and by occur to the people is this: When the road maker can spare the money to put up a particucan spare the money to put up a particularly big and fine church, where did that money come from? And would it not be impregnable cover. Then the firm would be impregnable. fit of illness and an impaired constitution larly big and fine church, where did that

as well for the people to organize and make their own roads, and provide that there shall be no toll gates? With sufficient pubic interest in the subject, could not men be found who would superintend this business without wanting to be paid so large a salary as that claimed by the man who owns the road? When travelers begin to think seriously about this question it will be a bad time for the groad maker and his

A Peculiar Decision

A Chicago judge has expressed the some what curious opinion that when there is such provocation on the part of a wife as to create emotional insanity on the part of her husband, the husband may strike the wife without being amenable for the

This is a new application of an old heory. The idea seems to be that when a man is very much provoked he is not responsible for his acts. Perhaps he is ot-people have been known to be utterly oblivious of what they did and said while in a fit of temper-but this decision will strike most people as giving rather too much latitude to human weakness. Suppose a man's employer, or a fellow-workman, taunts and leers at him until the inis roused to a degree of "emotional insanity" which results in the death of the tormentor, is such a fact to excuse the nurderer? Then, again, the woman herself may have a touch of this malady. She may be a prey to jealous suspicions, and there is nothing which can make a human being so nearly insane for the time being as jealousy. It warps or paralyzes the reasoning powers, and reduces the human being to the level of the brute. And one of its peculiarities is that it does not reoutre proof. Sometimes this passion seem to grow stronger by starvation, and imaginary proofs of guilt are conjured up, which have all the force of real evidence. Is a person suffering from jealousy emotionally insane? And if so, is he or she to be allowed to proceed to any lengths with perfect impunity?

On the whole, it seems as if a society of emotional lunatics, fighting their differences out with tooth and claw. It has been generally understood that the nanalties of the law are intended to deter profamily, the person who wishes to retain self-control can do so by leaving the room, than to live with herion such terms as hose suggested.

General Gomez has a hard place to fill and there is some excuse for his advocacof a party to promote early independence He is condemned as a traitor to the Cuban cause and accused of having sold himself to President McKinley. The only way to meet this is by moving for the early with. drawal of the Americans. It is not very onorable or wise; but it is Cuban and human.

Well-informed army officers are authority for the statement that the country need ot look for any immediate action in the Carter case. The contractors from whom much of the money stolen from the Government could be recovered, cannot be adequately protected from litigation unless the case is held up until after July 6, next when the statute of limitations will apply. Thereafter the Government cannot begin suit against them. They are expected to be liberal contributors to the Republican him comes from importers and others who campaign fund next year.

should not have succumbed so easily to the disease, living outdoors as they did and in a climate where the heat was not intolerable. Perhaps the beef they were forced to be eat had something to do with their inability to resist the infection.

De this time Alger must have grown weary of his West Indian junket on an ocean steamer maintained at public cost for his individual convenience. Probably he longs for home. But the awful Beef Court is still in session, and it would b highly unpleasant for him to appear within speaking distance of it. He declares that e is not the man to resign under fire. He only takes to the woods at the first cry of fire. His testimony at this particula, juncture would be highly interesting, but his position in relation to the Court may be expressed in the sheriff's return in that celebrated Mississippi case: "In swampum ip stumpibus, non est inventibus!"

The New York horror is increased by the suggestion that the fire which destroyed so many innocent lives was the work of in endiaries-not lunatics, but discharged ervants who were simply vindictive. It is hard to credit such a charge. It seems in possible that human creatures who are not ngane could be so fiendish as to endange the lives of little children and their mothers in order to avenge a dismissa

That section of the insurgent army which was cut off by the rapid movements of General Wheaton is now to be attacks and scattered by General Lawton, who is opported by three army gunboats. It is doubtful if the enemy will make an obsti nate stand.

Bossism.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribute.) The mass of voters are not willing to be bassed they have no objection to leaders, for they are creary in politics as well as in private his re is a wide distinction. A leader consult the men of his own party. He is open to sugge-tions, and is, in fact, glad to have suggestion He has no ends to serve muse those of his circ. o through. As a boss, "the converse is time. He emedia to one. Suggestions are looked upon a repertinences and never beeded. His own end that they have to give up travel alto- monwealth or the number pality come account Then he is through,

(From the Chicago Post.) se Henry Siegel Imppens to be the Because Henry Siegel happens to be the pessident of a colossal department store we do not think it follows that Mrs. Siegel should be permitted to monopolize all the departments of advanced womanisod. We do not believe she has the right to run a little department store in her own life. The morring papers tell us that Mrs. Siegel, not content with her ordinary household and club duties, is a writer of novels and a graduate of the law class at New York University, and sold that as she is going to hang out her single. "It is thought that she may have a line of literary work in view that could be sided with a clear idea of general law." From our observation of the attuation there is only one thing left for the lady to do, she should get a divorce from Mr. Siegel and marry Hopkinson Smith, who has monopolized all the branches of linuary industry which she has, as

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Thomas Jefferson and Others.

During the coming week a good many no table dinners will be given in honor of the nemory of Thomas Jefferson, whose birthday will occur on April 18. Mr. Croker's Jefferson banquet in New York has been well advertised, and ought to be a success from a financial standpoint. The dinner will cost \$10 a plate, and no one will be permitted to participate in the function, it is understood, who does not pay in advance. Mr. Bryan's declination of Perry Belmont's invitation to Mr. Croker's spread, however, was not due to the pric charged for admission. Other things being equal, Mr. Bryan would probably have put up the ten dollars required for a din-ner check with alacrity, as he has been in receipt of a very comfortable income during the last two years. Mr. Bryan dicline: Mr. Croker's hospitality for reasons that were perfectly satisfactory to himself. He refused to be made a tail to the Croker Belmont kite Bluntly stated Mr. Bryan aw no good reason why he should p himself to be used as a medium to help nemies regain their lost prestige in the Democratic party. Mr. Croker's dune. will probably be little more than a local abair. Very few people of any national prominence will be present, and it will have cractically no significance. Following the be two dinners of real political importance. The first one will be on Saturday night, given under the auspices of the Chicago platform Democrats; the second will be or the night of April 19, representing the united labor organizations. Mr. Bryan is scheduled to appear and speak at both gatherings. These banquets will undoubt edly mark the beginning of an open war in the State of New York between the friends of Mr. Bryan and his opponents. The Bryanites assert that they will carry the war on to the bitter end, and that the Croker wing of the Democratic party will be turned down at the Democratic National Convention next year beyond a doubt. Mr Bryan's friends have no expectation of carrying New York in the Presidential campaign next year. That State has been eliminated from their calculations.

Mark Hanna's Dilemma. - Senato Hanna, according to all accounts, is not altogether pleased with the political outlook. It seems that Mayor Sam Jones, of coverned on the principle suggested by this | Toledo, who has recently been re-elected Chicago judge would be composed largely as an independent, in spite of the opposition of the Hanna machine, is likely to make some trouble. Jones is a second Pingree, but he still claims to be a Republican and he will, it is stated, candidate for Governor before the Ohio ple from allowing themselves to get into a state of temporary insanity, through the indulgence of evil passions. In most cases:

| Acquainte for doversor desired the Canada and the Canad where there is violent disagreement in a that he will be able to make a formidable showing. The programme of the Hanna people is to hold an early convention in or the house, if necessary, and if worst comes to worst, and the man cannot possibly live with his wife, perhaps it would be better for him to lies with the state of the stat Mr. McKinley's renomination next year. If Mayor Jones should capture the Republic-an State convention it would seriously in-terfere with the execution of the plans of the Hanna-McKinley managers. The troublesome problem is how to get rid of Jones without seriously antagonizing the labor element.

Mr. Hanna, as a last resort, it is said, will appeal to Senator Foraker to help sup-press Jones. The Hanna contingent will, it is believed cheerfully agree to permit Foraker to name the candidate for Gov ernor of Ohio, provided Mayor Jones is no

Appraiser Wakeman's Case.-New York politicians are interested in the fight that is being made against Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman. Mr. Wakeman was a have business dealings with the appraisalfo by the fame Edward Leigh."

At Camp Alger, also, where typhoid fever raged, the troops were provided with canned roast beef, so-called. It is known that these soldiers, robust young men, should not have succumbed so easily to the should not have succumbed so easily to the should not have succumbed as easily to the should not have succumbed as easily to the should not have succumbed so easily to the shoul has been that he has been too conscien tious in performing the duties of his of-fice. Thousands of dellars are at stake, but there is good reason to believe that the Government authorities at Washing ton intend to stand by Appraiser Wake

Slow to Learn.

(From the St. Paul Disputch.)
The Cubans, who have been given a share ie Cultum Governfacut are making a poor vil officers are menerally corrupt, that the Spo Howed by the Cubans and that, in general to stives, when left to themselves, lopt all the methods of tyranny and oppressi ought them by the Spaniards Imprisonment incomunicado for an indefinit

erfold is especially shocking to Americans will helr ideas of personal liberty as enjoyed by hem and their forefathers for hundreds of years t has been the practice of Cuban indges to in rison personal enemies and keep them so co ined, without trial, without knowledge of th ffence charged against them nor of their accuse Such doings are the worst work of tyrants, for ere is little material difference between taking man's life and imprisoning him for life in tale me dangeon, wherein he must lie without one of informing his friends as to his when

The Shakespeare Bangle (From the New York Herald.)

he linearies is flat, of gone to be linearies, he linearies slightly from its amouth surface, see raised slightly from its amouth surface, see an apt quotation from the homostal of. "The sock of our life is of a mingled rn, good and had together." "War it, enjoy make much of it. "Fair be thy ife, thy spec, and prospects," "Friendship is constant a all things save in the office and affairs of ove," "To thine own self he true." "But then, at jeenless and so perfect, are created of every creature's less," are some of the most popular creature's less," are some of the most popular creature's less, are some of the most popular revived again today. The brancher is flat, of gold or silver, with

No Tinge of Tyrnony.

(From the Hartford Courant.) The proclamation just issued by Admiral Des ould effectively supplement the work of on terious troops. The Filipinos are told in plan anguage what will happen to them if the edst to the must folly of tighting the United rates; they are also told, with particularity as fetall, of the great benefits that will accous to them and to their entitless after them from secretal submission to a benevolent authorit reclamation carcially, and then judge who on of the intelligence of its subscribers muse held by any American new-paper that across President McKinley of "playing the desp e Philippines.

That Settled It.

A board of physicians were enquiring into the tate of mind of an alleged limatic.

"You told us just now," said the spokesman, that you were the Emperor Napoleon, and now on any you are the Duke of Wellington. Pray plain fourself."
"Quite right," returned the patient, cheerfully:
that was by a different mother."
They didn't ask him any more questions.

(From the Boston Globe.) Some rising statesman should marry Hele Good and then run for President. His wife's popularity would undoubtedly land them both the White House,

AN ETERNAL SCANDAL.

cussing Dreyfus.

Parts, April 8.-The "Figaro" continues the publication of the depositions in the torday morning in the Blue Room of the Dreyfus affair. The ensuing press contro- Executive Mansion, when Ambassador Camversy increases in bitterness, but there is bon presented to President McKinley a no popular agitation. The interest now pair of beautiful Sevres vaser, made espe-centres in the absolutely contradictory cially for him by order of the late Felix

it is the general." ent is felt at the English press for making light of General Roger's tes-timony. It is undentably clever and im-

timony. It is undentably clever and impresses public opinion.

The anti-revisionists, while violently blaming the "Figaro," hold fast to the point which it is thought the Dupuy Ministry expects the Court of Cassation to maintain, namely, that no proof of a new fact has been found technically compelling the revision or the annulment of the sentence already pronounced.

The fifteen proofs of Yves Guyot seem moral presumptions, or morely negative and hearsay evidence, and not the material and direct proof, at first hand, technically demanded by the French law of a fact unknown to the former judges, happening before their sentences.

Before the "Figaro's" publication the anti-revision to the contraction of the anti-revision of the sentence.

would have changed their sentence.

Before the "Pigaro's" publication the anti-revisionists demanded a supplementary investigation to correct the imputed partiality of the Criminal Chamber's work. The revisionists now demand the same to answer General Roget and to force direct answer General Roget and to force direct evidence, at least of irregularity of pro-cedure, from the military judges of the first trial. It is said that the latter will answer only if permitted by their military superiors.

Meanwhile, in the midst of contradictory assertions and presumptive reasoning, un-supported by direct testimony, the funda-mental mystery remains as dark as ever.

THE CASE IN ENGLAND.

British Opinion Regards the Dreyfus Developments With Contempt.

London, April 8 .- It would be difficult to exaggerate the feeling of quiet and superior contempt with which Englishmen watch the unraveling of the Dreyfus tangle. Upon the general staff is contumely especially heaped, and there is a wide-spread belief that only a huge system of peculation for the benefit of high officials can explain this monumental lying and forgery on the part of the heads of the army, and the most significant fact of all

lorgery on the part of the heads of the army, and the most significant fact of all is that no one can believe in the desire of the French people to get at the truth. As the "Spectator" says today. "No one in authority is intent upon obtaining the full truth, while the body of the people so hate the idea of its coming out that they will not even allow that it exists."

Meanwhile Colonel Fiequari, who is not even accused of relations with a focetigner, is kept in a military prison month after month without trial, simply because he insisted that the truth should come out. Indeed, France is fast sinking, in minimids to the rank of a second-rate power. Mrs. Crawford, the best-informed of Paris correspondents, puts the fact thus "French Amhansarlors abnoad will tel M. Deleases, if he cares to inquire, that until France probes this iniquitous affair to the bottom, she will never recover the respect of foreign nations.

Rare Volume Antedating American Civilization. (From the Indianapolis News.)

David V. Baker, of Portland, Ind., has of the recent Asiburnham sale has caused him to look them up more particularly. One of these books, which has been under look and key for years, is a quaint little volume which has been in the Baker family since 1815, first coming into possession of Mr. Baker's grandfather in the bur F. Wakeman. Mr. Wakeman was a lock and key for years, is a quaint little personal appointee of Mr. McKinley. He has been connected with the Protective Tariff League for a number of years and has enjoyed very close and intimate personal retailons with the President. Mr. Wakeman's zeal for Mr. McKinley led him to antagonize Senator Platt two years ago. But their differences have since been adby Edward Leigh, M. A. of Magdalene-Hall, in Oxford. The others added by his son, Henry Leigh, M. A., also of the fame house. Certain Choyce French Proverbs, alphabetically disposed and English addes. alfo by the fame Edward Leigh.

On the next page appears the dedication "To the Right Worshipful and his loving father, Henry Leigh, Equire." The book contains 277 pages and despite the fact that it is now 242 years old, every we the print is perfectly plain, and it is in a good state of preservation. On the wrapper which surrounds the

leather back some notations, which are of interest, were made by Mr. Baker's father during his life. These are here given "Charles 12 born 27th of June, 1882, beng 25 years after this book was printed." Blackstone, born, 1723, 68 years after," Franklin, born January 17, 1785, 48

Philadelphia began to be built 1683, 26 ears after.

"Electric fire, etc., discovered by Frank-lin, in 1757, 100 years after." "First steamboat between New York and Ablany, by Fulton, in 1808, 151 years aft-

First periodical published in England, The London Gazette, in 1955, 8 years after. First newspaper published in the United States, the Boston News-Letter, 1704, 47

xears after. Cromwell was protector of England when this book was printed, refused the crown the same year, and Parliament empowered him to nominate a successor. "This book was in London (printed 8 years before the plague that carried off 68,000 inhabitants); wonder what part of the city this book was in when the great fire of London destroyed 1,300 houses (it

was printed 9 years before)."
"Nine years before there was a tea-drinker in England." Twenty-one years before the Habeas This book was printed 70 years before

Russia was an empire: 75 years before Washington was born: 119 years before the Declaration of Independen before the first President of the United "Sir Isaac Newton was born December 25, 1642; was 15 years old when this book

was printed.

The Boston Agulualdo Men. (From the Hartford Contant.

Thirty-right years ago the utterance nilar - ntiments funded a number of citizens is he cells of Fort Warren and First Lafayette, and Boston elapped her hands approxingly as the kee curned in the lock.

The End of the Chapter. Ab, yes, the chapter ends today; We even lay the beek away; But, oh, how sweet the moments sped, Before the limit page was read;

We first to read between the lines. The Author's deep-concrated designs; But scant remard and scarch secure, You saw my beart, and I saw yours, The Master-lie who penned the page And bode us read it he is sage; And what he orders, you and I Can but obey, nor question why,

We read together, and torget The world about us. Time was not. Unbeeded and unfelt it fled. We read, and hardly know we read,

Until beneath a sadder run We same to know the book was done Then, as our minds were but near lit, It dawned upon us what was well.

And we were startled. In our eyes Looked forth the light of great surprise, Then, as a deep-toned tossin tolls, A voice spoke forth, "Behold your souls!"

I do, I do. I cannot look
Into your eyes; so close the book.
But brought it grief as brought it bliss,
No other page shall read like this!

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

A GIFT FROM FRANCE.

Parisian Press Angrily Dis- Commemorating the Laying of the

Franco-American Cable. An interesting ceremony took place yesno popular agitation. The interest now centres in the absolutely contradictory statements of General Roget and the examining judge, Bertulus.

To the question, "Who is the liar?" Paul to commemorate the opening of the Franco-American cable. Ambassador Cambon was a commenced to the property of the late Felix for the pair of beautiful contradictory cally for him by order of the late Felix for him by accompanied by his entire suite of attaches to the French Embassy. President McKinley was attended by Secretay Hay and officials of the White House. The presentation was made at 11 o'clock, and was the occasion of the exchange of compliment by the repesentatives of the two Republic

by the repeachtatives of the two Republics.
The gitt is to the people of America, and
the vases will remain a permanent fixture
in the Biue Room of the White House.
Previous to the ceremonies they were
placed in position, on either side of the placed in position, on either see of the southerminest window of the room, on ped-estals of pale blue wood, and, with their massive proportions, dignity of outline, and richness of coloring, they prove a decided richness of coloring, they prove a decided addition to the decorations of the room. The urn-shaped vases stand over six feet high on their pedestals, and have a solid deep blue coloring, with generous handles painted with gold. They were made in the National Porcelain Works at Sevres. France, and are considered masterpieces.

When the Franco-American cable was

opened the first messages sent over the wires was an exchange of congratulations between President McKinley and Faure. To commemorate this event President Faure ordered these two vases made, but died before they were completed. Presi-dent Loubet, knowing the wish of his predecessor, however, has carried out the plans of the lamented President.

On the lower part of the vases are two gold plates, bearing the following inscrip-tions, one in French and the other in Eng-lish: "Felix Faure, President of the French

Republic, to William McKinley, President of the United States, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Franco-American Cable, August 17, 1898."

ENGLAND'S REPRESENTATIVE.

C. N. E. Eliot Selected for the Samoan Commission.

Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the State Department yesterday and officially notified Secretary Hay that C. N. E. Ellot, of the British Embassy at Washington, had been selected by Her Majesty as the British member of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Samoan question. Mr. the settlement of the Samonn question. Mr. Eliot has been attached to the embassy since November I, but during that time has ingratiated himself with the Government officials, and his selection is looked upon with general satisfaction. He is regarded as one of the brightest lights of the British foreign service, and through years of ex-perience in dealing with the half-civilized races will make a valuable member of the Samoan Commission. Mr. Eliot entered the diplomatic service two years after his graduation from Trinfty College in 1884. During his collegiate career he distinguished himself by winning the Syriac prize and the Derby scholarship. He was ap-pointed to the embassy at St. Petersburg as an attache June 29, 1887, and was pro-France probes this iniquitous affair to the bottom, she will never recover the respect of foreign nations, Russia, of course, included. What can stop the search for truth? M. Faure is dead."

A CURIOUS OLD BOOK.

Rare Volume Antedating American promised there fore the second secretary of embassy time 1, 1892, and was promoted to hird secretary one year afterward. In 1892 he was transferred temporarily to Taugler, Morocco, where he acted as charge d'affaires. He was again promoted to be second secretary of embassy time 1, 1892, and sent to the secretary one year afterward. In 1892 he was transferred temporarily to Taugler, Morocco, where he acted to third secretary one year afterward. In 1892 he was transferred temporarily to Taugler, Morocco, where he acted to third secretary one year afterward. In 1892 he was transferred temporarily to Taugler, Morocco, where he acted to third secretary one year afterward. In 1892 he was transferred temporarily to Taugler, Morocco, where he acted to third secretary one year afterward. remained there four months, when he was sent to the legation at Belgrave, where he sent to the legation at Belgrave, where he remained two months before returning to his post at Constantinople. For his con-spictions services here the young diplomat was made Commander of the Bath, an or-der which is bestowed only for excellent service rendered the Crown. Mr. Ellot was transferred to Washington November 1 last, and has been prominently connected with the affairs of the embassy since that

The selection of an American member of the Samoan Commission has not been de-termined upon. However, this will prob-ably be done within a very short time. According to the statement of a Cabinet of-fleer yesterday, the matter of appointing a Commissioner has not been seriously con-Commissioner has not been seriously sidered as yet by President McKinley.

A Hint to Young Authors.

The young man with the long hair turnhere." he exclaimed. ""its done On the margin of the sheet he wrote his

me and address. "And now for a short (e." he said. Hastily he penned a letter to the editor the "Offstove Companion."

great periodicals of the country.

After he had folded the paper and slipped it, with the tale he had written, into a large envelope, not forgetting to affix a stamp to the top of the first sheet, he ran his long, slim fingers through his silky hair and cried, "Tis done at last. And now fame and fortune await me!" That night he posted the manuscript and the letter. The days came and went

young man marveled at the delay. "But then," he consoled himself to saying, "It means nothing; simply that they are deciding whether to make the check one thousand or two." And the young man dramed sweet dreams.

On the last day of the week a fat letter was handed him by the postman. The periodical's card was in the upper left-hand

corner. With a smile curving his lips, the young man hastily ture open the envelope. His manuscript dropped out, together with a printed slip. The youth read but a few words on the latter. They were: "Rejec-tion does not necessarily imply a lack of "Fools!!" he cried, and that night he re-

mailed the manuscript together with an-other note, this time to the "Housemaid's Friend." A week brought him a reply Again the story he had toiled the hours over had come back. He read: "We regre to inform you that we are overstocked "More fools!" cried the young man.

Again he sent out the story. By and by it returned this time battered and dog eared. The slip this time said merely: "Declined with thanks." Again and again did the young man mail

his bit of burning fletion to the periodicals of this country. The rejection slips began to pile up. At last his manuscript came to pile up. At last his manuscript came back to him illegible. Too many hands had fumbled it. Disconsolately he seated himself before his writing table. His eye fell upon the bushel basket containing the "declined" slips that he had received. Sufdenly he started. A flendish grin suffused his features. He selzed a block of paper and wrote and wrote, now and then stopping to glance at the slips, that he had arranged in little piles before him. It was past midnight when his task was done. "I have you now, you curst!" he cried with a fine frinty. He had completed an article on "Rejection Slips," to be illustrated with fac-similes. He seat to a literary maga-zine and in five days received a check for \$150. After that all was clear sailing.

An Easy Precedent.

William Waldorf Astor, who has asked the ax commissioners of New York to remove the rax on his personal property, says he has not that he is a mon-resident. Mr. Ascor will probably be able to carry any point be may make in this connection. The people of the State of New York recently elected to the governorship a man who was a citizen of the District of Cohumbia.

Check Reins.

Check Reins.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Anybody can go into New Jersey and at very slight expense by the foundation for a trust; but it is not so easy to fine suckers with money to invest in treat stocks. The bunks are beginning to be sky of mometers, and the Federal Government has at last undertaken to prevent these combinations in restaint of trade from doing an interstate business. As a result of these collapsible conditions, the business of fluctuae trust stocks, which has been going forward so merrily for the past year, has been suddenly checked; but none to soon. checked; but none too soon.